Amended Paragraph 72 (Page 15, line 5 of original specification)

Stage 2 could be defined as a process for determining a correction for clock C that would be needed at clock C as if clock C was to be synchronized with satellite clock B. That correction is defined as [[ε^{C}]] $\underline{\varepsilon^{C}}$. Stage 2 consists of calculations that are similar to those of stage 1 and which normally take place at clock [[B]] C and stage 2 uses an apparatus identical to that used for stage 1 for the stage 2 calculations, so Figure 3 can also be used as a block diagram for the stage 2 calculations by changing every occurrence of the ~~superscript A to superscript B~~ letter A to letter C.

Amended paragraph 11 (Page 3, line 18 of original specification)

In one aspect the invention is a method for synchronizing one clock to another clock or a plurality of clocks to a given clock; in one particular case where one clock defined as a reference clock is on the earth and another clock is in a satellite which is in translatory motion relative to the reference clock. In that case, the method is to synchronize the satellite clock to the reference by making measurements of times of transmissions and arrival of a sequence of two-way transmissions and using those measurements deriving a correction term to be applied to the satellite clock. In one aspect of this case, the satellite clock is reset ~~ascending~~ according to the correction and in another aspect of this case the correction term is used along with the satellite clock reading. Further, in the latter aspect the correction term may be applied in the satellite and a corrective time broadcast or in an alternative the satellite time and the correction term are both broadcast to user equipment which performs the correction.